MONDAY, November 28, 1785. [No. 1461.]

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freshest Advices FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE,

"Whate'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure up, nor own a Sense beyond the Public Safety." BROOKE's GUSTAVUS VASA.

MARTIN BENSON

Has just imported in the Ship Jane from St. Martin's, A CARGO of excellent ROCK SALT.—He has also imported in the Washington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen, choice Bohea Tea—Russia Duck—Hemp and Bar-Iron, which he will sell, at his Store, in Thames-Street, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. West-India Rum, Sugar or Molasses received in Payment for Salt, Tea, or English Goods.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1785.

Insurance-Office, Newport.

ALL Persons indebted to the Underwriters of this Office, for Premiums on Risques already terminated, are earnestly requested to call and discharge their Notes: Those especially, for whose Notes the Money has been long due, must not expect any further Indulgence, as there are several Demands upon the Office that must be soon discharged.

November 22, 1785.

James Center

Begs Leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has imported a fresh Supply of

PERFUMERY:—viz.

OIL of Lavender, Essence of Burgamot, Oil of Rhodaum, and Lavender in each—Shaving Boxes, with and without Glasses—Scented and plain Hair-Powder, shaving Powder—the best Windsor shaving Soap—the Royal chymical Wash-ball, for beautifying the Skin—Common Ditto—Teeth Brushes, Court-Plaster, and Hair Ribbon—Hard and soft Pomatum—Pinching and Curling-Tongs—the Genevian Bears Grease—Dressing Combs—Hones—Powder Knives—long and short double Hair-Pins—Tin Tacks—Silk Cords and raw Silk.

Ladies Commodes, Curls and Brades, made in the newest Fashion.

N. B. Said CENTER will give a generous Price for good long Hair.

Newport, November 18, 1785.

WANTED, BY

Brown, Rogers, & Brown,

OF PROVIDENCE,

TWO LADS, about 14 Years of Age, to serve in the Ropemaking-Business for five Years. They will be provided with good and sufficient Board and Lodging, and be completely clothed during their Apprenticeship, and be furnished with a decent Suit of Clothes at its Expiration. For further Particulars inquire of DANIEL & JOSEPH ROGERS, or ROBERT ROGERS, in Thames-Street.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1785.

Christopher Champlin

Has for SALE, at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest—Swedish Bar-Iron—Russia Duck—Ticklenburg—Ozenbrigs—Ravens Duck—Hyson and Congo Teas—Flour—Coarse and fine Salt—Window Glass—with a small Assortment of Piece Goods.

CASH—or any of the above Articles, will be given for clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, August 20, 1785.

To be LET, and entered immediately,

THE commodious and well finished Dwelling-House, belonging to Captain John Warren, on Easton's Point, together with the Wharf, Stores and Stable. For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport, October 1, 1785.

IRISH BILL.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

AND be it declared by the authority aforesaid to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, That so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to the Streights of Magellan shall continue to be carried on by an exclusive Company having liberty to import into the port of London only, all ships freighted by the said Company, and which shall have cleared out from the port of London for any of the said countries, shall be at liberty to touch at any of the ports of Ireland and to take on board in Great-Britain, any Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and that any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, exported by the East-India Company to any of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be considered as British goods within the meaning of any obligation which may at any time exist upon the said Company to send out to those countries certain quantities of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great-Britain; and that no ships shall be freighted by the said Company, and which have sailed from the port of London, and except such foreign ships as might, by any law now or hereafter be in force, clear out for foreign settlements in the said countries, from Great-Britain, which ships shall be allowed to clear out from Ireland in the same manner as from Great-Britain; and that whenever the commerce to the said countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive Company having liberty to import into the port of London only, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan, shall be importable into Ireland from the British or foreign settlements in the East-Indies, subject to the same duties and regulations as the like goods shall from time to time be subject to on importation into Great-Britain, and if prohibited to be imported into Great-Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, that so long as the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan shall be carried on solely by an exclusive Company having liberty to import into the port of London only, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said countries shall be allowed to be imported into Ireland but thro' Great-Britain, except dyestuffs, drugs, cotton or other wool, and spiceries, and such other articles as are or hereafter may be importable into Great-Britain from foreign European countries; which articles may be imported into Ireland from foreign European countries, so long as the same are importable from foreign European countries, into Great-Britain; and that it shall be lawful to export any goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of the said countries, from Great-Britain to Ireland; and that such duties as may now by law be retained thereon on such exportation shall continue to be so retained, but that an account shall be kept thereof, and that the amount thereof shall be remitted, by the Receiver General of his Majesty's customs in Great-Britain, to the proper officer of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland, to be placed to the account of his Majesty's revenue there, subject to the disposal of the Parliament of that kingdom.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, That all goods and commodities whatever, which shall hereafter be imported into this kingdom from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great-Britain, should be put, by laws to be passed in the Parliaments of the two kingdoms, under the same regulations, with respect to bonds, cockets, and other instruments, to which the like goods are subject in passing from one port of this kingdom to another: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods, which shall be shipped or put on board in any port, creek or member of any port, in this kingdom, to be carried to any port or place in the kingdom of Ireland, shall be accompanied with the like sufferance and cocket, and subject to the like bonds and security, as are required by any law in Great-Britain for the like goods passing from one port in Great-Britain to another, and [illegible] by the proper officer or officers, of the revenue in Ireland, nor shall be landed in this kingdom until the sufferance and cocket shall have been produced to the proper officer of the customs here, and a sufferance granting for landing the same under the like restrictions, regulations, penalties and forfeitures, to which goods carried from one port of Great-Britain to another are liable.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present settlement, that the inhabitants of both kingdoms shall have an equal right to carry on fisheries on every part of the coasts of the British dominions: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the subjects of his Majesty residing in Ireland shall have equal privileges and advantages with his Majesty's subjects residing in Great-Britain, in fishing on the coasts of Great-Britain, and the territories belonging thereto.

And be it declared by the authority aforesaid That it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and essential condition of the present Settlement, that the importation of articles from foreign countries shall be regulated from time to time, in each kingdom, on such terms as may effectually favour the importation of similiar articles of the growth produce, or manufacture of the other, except in the case of materials of manufacture which are, or hereafter may be, allowed to be imported from foreign countries duty free.

And be it declared and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act, and every part thereof, shall commence and be in force on the

provided that before the said

an act shall have been passed in the Parliament of Ireland, which shall appropriate whatever sum the gross produce of the heriditary revenue shall amount to, after deducting all drawbacks, over and above the sum of six hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in such manner as the Parliament of that kingdom shall direct in the said Act, and which shall also provide that it shall be held and adjudged to be a fundamental and

ſential condition of the preſent Settlement, that the due collection of the duties compoſing the ſaid hereditary revenue ſhall be at all times effectually ſecured; and provided that before the ſaid an act or acts ſhall have been paſſed in the Parliament of Ireland, for carrying into effect, on the part of that kingdom, the preſent Settlement, and all matters, proviſions, and regulations herein declared to be a fundamental and eſſential conditions thereof and provided alſo that before the ſaid an act ſhall have been paſſed in the Parliament of Great-Britain, declaring ſuch Act or Acts of the Parliament of Ireland to contain ſatisfactory proviſions for carrying into effect the preſent Settlements.

And be it alſo declared, That the continuance of the preſent Settlement, and the duration of this Act, and of every thing herein contained, ſhall depend on the due obſervance, in the kingdom of Ireland, of the ſeveral matters herein declared to be a fundamental and eſſential to the true intent, meaning, and ſpirit thereof.

Provided nevertheleſs, That all the ſaid fundamental and eſſential conditions ſhall, in all times, be held and deemed to be, and to have been duly obſerved in the kingdom of Ireland, unleſs it ſhall have been expreſsly declared, by an Act of the Parliament of this kingdom, that the ſame have not been duly obſerved.

LONDON, September 10—19.

A coal factor on Aſton's Quay, Dublin, having laſt ſpring imported a quantity of early potatoes from England, ſold but a ſmall quantity, and the reſt remained on hand, ſpoiled for human conſumption, and conſequently loſt to a market. This man had ſixteen horſes conſtantly at work, and finding it difficult, during the late drought, to provide them in forage, he waſhed and boiled ſome of the potatoes, and having ſprinkled them with ſalt, he, by degrees, introduced them mixed with their common food, until the horſes grew ſo uncommonly fond of the root in a few days, that, they preferred them to hay, oats or grain. They are now fed with nothing elſe, and thrive wonderfully.

Three young men were lately executed at Paris for crimes againſt the ſtate. They eſcaped from the officers who had apprehended them, and having procured arms, ammunition, and proviſions, took poſſeſſion of a ſmall houſe which had only a ground floor. An order was iſſued for taking them alive; but as this could not be done without conſiderable danger and loſs to the perſons attempting it, the officers of juſtice broke in the roof, and was but 22 years of age. It was remarkable, that not one of them ſhewed a ſenſibility of pain during the horrid proceſs or their torturing execution.

On Wedneſday laſt a remarkable execution took place in Paris. The criminal was named Francis Gaudron, and lived as valet to a gentleman in la rue de Notre Dame St. Nazareth. On the 15th of July laſt, he broke open his maſter's ſcrutoir, took out money to a conſiderable amount, and depoſited it in a lodging which he had taken in a fictitious name, previous to the robbery. His next ſtep was to place 15 pounds of gun powder under the ſcrutoir, with a view of blowing it up, when his maſter was writing at it. To this a train was laid, at one end of which a parcel of timber was placed, contrived by its ſlowneſs in communicating fire to the train, to favor his eſcape. This diabolical deſign was diſcovered at the inſtant the villain was attempting to put it in practice. He was ſecured, brought to trial, and condemned to be burnt. At the hour he was laid proſtrate on a pile of wood, and tied faſt to the ſtakes placed for that purpoſe, covered with ſtraw and faggots, and in that ſtate the pile was ſet fire to; after which his aſhes were ſcattered to the wind by the executioner.

The Americans have made a contract with their good and great ally, the French king, to ſupply that power with all the ſpermaceti oil which they can procure; and to encourage the American fiſhery, we underſtand that Paris is to be in future lighted with American, inſtead of vegetable oil. This is the only article of American produce which we ſhould have diſcouraged for the ſake of our own fiſhery. The Americans, in conſequence of this contract, have ſent twenty-five ſhips to the ſouthern whale fiſhery, and we have only ſent ſeven.

The Chevalier de Modron, hydrographer, is exhibiting at Berlin a moſt curious repreſentation of the periodical motion of the ſea. The king of Pruſſia having written on the motion of water from the equator towards the poles, was not a little happy to ſee the Chevalier, and treats him with the higheſt reſpect.

At Potſdam, the King of Pruſſia has a building and eſtabliſhment on purpoſe for the maintenance of 5000 ſoldiers children, who, for the moſt part, when eight years of age, are ſent into the country, with an annual allowance of thirteen crowns, among the peaſantry, to be brought up by them. They make the beſt kind of rural labourers, and when grown up, become excellent ſoldiers. If we conſider theſe circumſtances without prejudice, we will find that the Pruſſian army, however numerous it may be, is not diſproportioned to the State, and that it rather encourages than diminiſhes its population.

September 20. The ſtratagem of Mr. Haſtings, in applying for a penſion to conceal his wealth, is likely to involve him in very ſerious danger. If he had prudently been ſilent he might have eſcaped inquiry; but his application has ſtruck the Court with ſuch aſtoniſhment, that they have ſent up a minute to the Board of Countroul, for the inſtitution of an inquiry into his adminiſtration.

In the French colonies, according to Monſ. Neckar's calculation, there are no leſs than 500,000 ſlaves. This generous Frenchman, after ſtating the amount, exclaimed, "Five hundred thouſand ſlaves! O dereliction of principle! We preach up humanity, and carry twenty thouſand pair of fetters every year to Africa! We treat the Salle rovers as pirates and barbarians, and make a cowardly counting-houſe barter for our fellow creatures!

From the WHITEHALL EVENING-POST.

SIR,

THE diſtreſs which the preſent ſcarcity of hay is likely to occaſion in many counties has produced ſome experiments. I have tried the following, and found it to anſwer beyond my expectation; therefore I recommend it to thoſe farmers whoſe ſtock of hay is likely to fall ſhort. The experiment is eaſily made.

I am yours, &c.

Canterbury, Aug. 5. GEORGE BOX.

BOIL about a handful of hay in three gallons of water (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) or if the water is poured boiling hot on the hay, it will anſwer nearly as well. Give it to the cattle and horſes to drink when cold; or if the cattle or horſes are any ways ill and under cover, give it them blood warm.—This drink is ſo extremely nutritive that it nouriſhes the cattle aſtoniſhingly, repleniſhes the udders of the cows with a prodigious quantity of milk, makes the horſes ſtale plentifully, and keeps them healthy and ſtrong: and by this method one truſs or hundred of hay will go as far as eight or ten otherwiſe would do. The cattle and horſes don't ſeem to like it at firſt; but if they are kept till they are very thirſty, they will drink freely of it ever afterwards.

The farmers and others in Sweden, and other cold countries who have cattle and horſes, when they are in want of fodder, conſtantly purſue this method, and find the good effects from it; and there is no doubt but this method would have the ſame good effect on ſheep in ſevere weather, when the ſheep are houſed or the land covered with ſnow; eſpecially if they were given a ſmall quantity of ſalt, a practice uſed in Spain to make the wool fine and ſoft, to ſtrengthen the ſheep and prevent the rot; for the ſtronger the ſheep are the greater quantity of wool they will produce; and which will be much finer and ſofter than when the ſheep are weak and lean.

The hay, after being uſed as before mentioned and dried, may be uſed as litter for horſes and cattle, make very good manure, and ſave ſtraw, which will be a conſiderable advantage, eſpecially where there is a ſcarcity of ſtraw.

N. B. By a handful of hay, is meant as much as a perſon can graſp in his hand from a parcel of looſe hay. And it is preſumed and wiſhed, as the above method is ſo eaſy and ſafe, that no perſon who has cattle, cows, horſes, or ſheep, will neglect to try it.

[illegible] a month ſince ſome villains of Indians aſſembled and went to the place where my goods were, and after killing one man, plundered my trading camp of every penny worth of goods and furs, to a large amount; as likewiſe of another gentleman trading to this place. The man he had trading for him had been a priſoner amongſt them during the war, and lived with them ſome time. Some of them knew him and ſaved his life. They carried their plunder to Sanduſky, and I am informed the chiefs have ſecured the plunder, and have promiſed to deliver it to the owners. It is imagined the Britiſh traders from Detroit have bribed the Indians to do this, in order that they may have the trade undivided to themſelves."

November 10. Tueſday laſt, on motion of General Wayn there was appointed a grand committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs Clymer, Robinſon, Thomas, Moore, Lowry M'Clellan, Crea, Lilly, Brown, Piper, Finlay, M'Dowe, Smith, Smiley, Rittenhouſe, and Krous, for the very important purpoſe of reporting a plan for improving the navigation of the river Suſquehannah, and the ſtreams that flow into it; and, in concurrence with the ſtate of Delaware and Maryland, for opening a canal communication between the rivers Delawere and Cheſapeak.

Same day, on motion of Mr. Lollar, a committee, compoſed of Generals Irvine, Wayne, Hand, and Watts, and Mr. Lollar, was appointed to conſider the militia laws of this ſtate, and report ſome plan better calculated to inſpire a military ſpirit, and more for the general eaſe of the community.

NOVEMBER 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in l'Orient to his friend in this City, dated September 16.

"The Algerines have abſolutely declared war againſt the United States, and captured five veſſels, which, with their cargoes and crews, are advertiſed for ſale.—This news is come to day from Paris, from a perſon of the moſt undoubted veracity, and who, from his ſtation, muſt be perfectly well informed."

Extract of a letter from an eminent houſe in Liſbon dated the 10th *of September*, 1785.

"We have to inform you, that our wheat harveſt has turned out very ſhort; yet the price keeps low on account of large ſupplies of wheat on hand, and cargoes from the northward daily dropping in, together with large importations from Sicily daily expected, which will come very cheap, by reaſon of the immenſe great harveſt they have had in that iſland, and a free exportation is granted: ſo that unleſs your prices fall very conſiderable, nothing can be done from America to Portugal. Our crop of Indian corn has been the greateſt ever known, and the country growth, which is by far the moſt eſteemed, is ſelling at two ſhillings and nine-pence ſterling per buſhel; ſo that we ſhall have no demand for foreign Indian corn

"The Portugueſe ſquadron keeps cruiſing off our coaſt, and it is ſaid this Court will always have a ſufficient force out, to keep the Algerine cruiſers within the Strieghts, and your colours need not fear coming to Portugal.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19.

The Public are cautioned againſt receiving counterfeit French guineas. They are copper, gilt, dated 1736, and are larger and lighter than the true ones.

LITCHFIELD, Nov. 15.

Laſt Wedneſday *Thomas Goſs*, late of *Berkhamſtead*, was executed at this place, purſuant to the ſentence of the Superior Court, for the murder of his wife.—His defence, upon trial, was *Inſanity*? and for the ſpace of ſeveral days after his trial and condemnation, he appeared regular, and requeſted his Attorney to make application to the General Aſſembly of the State, for a reprieve: likewiſe deſired the Clergyman of this town to preach a ſermon at his execution, (if he were not reprieved.) But very ſoon he reſumed his former notions, that wizards and witches haunted him; which ideas it ſeems he had adopted, ſome time in October 1784; and under pretence that his wife was a witch, he at firſt juſtified his conduct in depriving her of life.—Under ſuch infatuation, he ordered his Attorney, in moſt preremptory language, not to apply for a reprieve to any human tribunal; alledging, that his heavenly Father had forbidden all ſuch proceedings.—He called himſelf the ſecond Lamb of God: ſaid he was brother of Jeſus Chriſt; and ſometimes ſaid he was the child, born of the woman mentioned in the revelation of St. John, before whom the dragon ſtood, ready to devour the child, &c.—To ſuch extravagant ideas, he added, that the Sheriff could not hang him; that his heavenly Father would interpoſe if the attempt were made, and he be liberated; and that thirty thouſand males above fifteen years of age, would be inſtantly killed by the ſhock, in North-America.—He pertenaciouſly adhered to ſuch wild opinions to the laſt moment of his life.—The night preceding his execution he ſlept well.—In the forenoon of the ſame day, ſlept calmly a conſiderable length of time: at dinner, ate heartily.—On his way to the gallows, and while there, he appeared calm and unmoved; not the leaſt emotion could be diſcerned in his countenance; nor the leaſt perturbation in his ſpeech.—On being told he had but twenty minutes to live, he kneeled down and made a ſhort prayer, and conſented that a Clergyman preſent ſhould pray with him, (altho' he had refuſed his attention to either preaching or praying, and would not even hear the ſermon preached on the day of his execution, pretending that God forbade him.)—When on the gallows, he ſaid a few words to the ſpectators, inculcating the general principles of morality, ſuch as, they ought to bring up their families well, and obey the precepts of his heavenly Father, or they muſt be miſerable.—He declared he never murdered any perſon in his life, excepting his wife; and the laſt words he ſaid, was, that he believed the Sheriff could not hang him!

Speculations upon an event of ſuch an extraordinary complexion, will of courſe, be many and various; and whether the unhappy perſon were inſane or not, a queſtion much agitated: but when we apply our reaſonings to the ſtate and condition of the human mind, we ſhall doubtleſs make this concluſion, that however plauſible our conjectures may be, yet finite beings, like ourſelves, can never thoroughly develope the ſubject, and that certainty can be [illegible] (in common with all created beings) in the care, and under the direction of the Fountain of being, and Eſſence of rectitude.

MIDDLETOWN (Connecticut) Nov. 12.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, dated October 13, 1785, to a Gentleman in this City.

"We marched from Weſt-Point the 7th of September with a full company of 70 men, completely equipped with arms, cloathing, and camp equipage.

"The cloathing was very good, the coats excepted, which are coarſe.

"We arrived at this poſt yeſterday, after a march of thirty ſix days, with as little trouble as could be expected on ſo long a march, and with recruits.

"The company is healthy and in good ſpirits, except two men, who were left upon the road, by reaſon of their ſickneſs. Eight deſerted from us during our march, and we were ſo unfortunate as to retake none of them. We ſhall remain at this poſt but one or two days. Col. Harmer met us five days before our arrival, on his route to New-York. He informed us that our deſtination is down the river Ohio, as far as Muſkingum, which is 170 miles diſtant, where we are to build a ſtockade-fort to prevent our being inſulted by the Indians, and but for the winter. Major Doughty with a company of New-York troops, is now at Fort M'Intoſh, waiting our arrival, when we ſhall go down the river together. Major Hamtrack was at Weſt-Point when we departed, with a company nearly complete, and expected to march on in a few days. Col. Harmer expects to ſend on two companies more from the State of Pennſylvania this fall. One company that he reinliſted from the year's men, has gone down to the Miami with the commiſſioners, upon the treaty. The whole force here will then conſiſt of ſix companies. Col Harmer will exert himſelf to have a reſpecteble garriſon in the Indian country this winter. We flatter ourſelves we ſhall ſpend the winter very agreeably, as it is excellent hunting and fiſhing where we are to quarter.—The commiſſioners departed from Fort M'Intoſh the 20th ult. to go down to the treaty.—The ſurveyors are ſome of them at this place. We had the pleaſure to meet Col. Sherman here, who has been down the Ohio forty miles.—Capt. Hutchins with ſome of the ſurveyors began to run the Eaſt and Weſt line—but have not proceeded more than three miles—they apprehend it unſafe at preſent. The Surveyor General is determined not to proceed till he has the protection of ſome of the Indian Chiefs; for which he has ſent a meſſenger among them, who has not yet returned. If this meaſure is unattended with ſucceſs, he will ſet off inſtantly for Congreſs.

"There is a Delaware warrior detain'd a priſoner in this fort, who in a frolic here ſome months ſince, killed two men and wounded two more.—His trial comes on next week, and it is not doubted but he will be ſentenced to ſuffer death: he is one of the principal warriors of his nation, and occaſioned us much miſchief in the late war.

ſential condition of the preſent Settlement, that the due collection of the duties compoſing the ſaid Hereditary revenue ſhall be at all times effectually ſecured; and provided that before the ſaid an act or acts ſhall have been paſſed in the Parliament of Ireland, for carrying into effect, on the part of that kingdom, the preſent Settlement, and all and every the proviſions and regulations herein declared to be a fundamental and eſſential conditions thereof and provided alſo that before the ſaid an act ſhall have been paſſed in the Parliament of Great-Britain, declaring ſuch Act or Acts of the Parliament of Ireland to contain ſatisfactory proviſions for carrying into effect the preſent Settlement.

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LONDON, September 10—19.

A coal factor on Aſton's Quay, Dublin, having laſt ſpring imported a quantity of early potatoes from England, ſold but a ſmall quantity, and the reſt remained on hand, ſpoiled for human conſumption, and conſequently loſt to a market. This man had ſixteen horſes conſtantly at work, and finding it difficult, during the late drought, to provide them in forage, he waſhed and boiled ſome of the potatoes, and having ſprinkled them with ſalt, he, by degrees, introduced them mixed with their common food, until the horſes grew ſo uncommonly fond of the root in a few days, that they preferred them to hay, oats or grain. They are now fed with nothing elſe, and thrive wonderfully.

Three young men were lately executed at Paris for crimes againſt the ſtate. They eſcaped from the officers who firſt apprehended them, and having procured arms, ammunition, and proviſions, took poſſeſſion of a ſmall houſe which had only a ground floor. An order was iſſued for taking them alive; but as this could not be done without conſiderable danger and loſs to the perſons attempting it, the officers of juſtice broke in the roof, and ſhot one of them dead. The other two were taken alive. They were but 22 years of age. It was remarkable, that not one of them ſhewed a ſenſibility of pain during the horrid proceſs of their torturing execution.

On Wedneſday laſt a remarkable execution took place in Paris. The criminal was named Francis Gaudron, and lived as valet to a gentleman in la rue de Notre Dame St. Nazareth. On the 15th of July laſt, he broke open his maſter's ſcrutoir, took out money to a conſiderable amount, and depoſited it in a lodging which he had taken in a fictitious name, previous to the robbery. His next ſtep was to place 15 pounds of gun powder under the ſcrutoir, with a view of blowing it up, when his maſter was writing at it. To this a train was laid, at one end of which a parcel of timber was placed, contrived by its ſlowneſs in communicating fire to the train, to favor his eſcape. This diabolical deſign was diſcovered at the inſtant the villain was attempting to put it in practice. He was ſecured, brought to trial, and condemned to be burnt. At the hour he was laid proſtrate on a pile of wood, and tied faſt to the ſtakes placed for that purpoſe, covered with ſtraw and faggots, and in that ſtate the pile was ſet fire to; after which his aſhes were ſcattered to the wind by the executioner.

The Americans have made a contract with their good and great ally, the French king, to ſupply that power with all the ſpermaceti oil which they can procure; and to encourage the American fiſhery, we underſtand that Paris is to be in future lighted with American, inſtead of vegetable oil. This is the only article of American produce which we ſhould have diſcouraged for the ſake of our own fiſhery. The Americans, in conſequence of this contract, have ſent twenty-five ſhips to the ſouthern whale fiſhery, and we have only ſent ſeven.

The Chevalier de Modron, hydrographer, is exhibiting at Berlin a moſt curious repreſentation of the periodical motion of the ſea. The king of Pruſſia having written on the motion of water from the equator towards the poles, was not a little happy to ſee the Chevalier, and treats him with the higheſt reſpect.

At Potſdam, the King of Pruſſia has a building and eſtabliſhment on purpoſe for the maintenance of 5000 ſoldiers children, who, for the moſt part, when eight years of age, are ſent into the country, with an annual allowance of thirteen crowns, among the peaſantry, to be brought up by them. They make the beſt kind of rural labourers, and when grown up, become excellent ſoldiers. If we conſider theſe circumſtances without prejudice, we will find that the Pruſſian army, however numerous it may be, is not diſproportioned to the State, and that it rather encourages than diminiſhes its population.

September 20. The ſtratagem of Mr. Haſtings, in applying for a penſion to conceal his wealth, is likely to involve him in very ſerious danger. If he had prudently been ſilent he might have eſcaped inquiry; but his application has ſtruck the Court with ſuch aſtoniſhment, that they have ſent up a minute to the Board of Countroul, for the inſtitution of an inquiry into his adminiſtration.

In the French colonies, according to Monſ. Neckar's calculation, there are no leſs than 508,000 ſlaves. This generous Frenchman, after ſtating the amount, exclaimed, "Five hundred thouſand ſlaves! O deriſion of principle! We preach up humanity, and carry tyranny thro' ſand ſhall of fetters, extravagance to Africa! We, that is, ſtalled rovers as pirates and barbarians, and make a commarcial counting-houſe barter for the ſlow creatures!"

From the WHITEHALL EVENING POST.

SIR,

THE diſtreſs which the preſent ſeaſon is likely to occaſion in many counties induced me to make ſome experiments. I have tried the following, and found it to anſwer beyond my expectation; therefore I recommend it to thoſe farmers whoſe crop of hay is likely to fall ſhort. The experiment is eaſily made:

I am yours, &c.

GEORGE BOX.

Canterbury, Aug. 5.

BOIL about a handful of hay in three gallons of water (and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller quantity) or if the water is poured boiling hot on the hay, it will anſwer nearly as well. Give it to the cattle and horſes to drink when cold; or if the cattle or horſes are any ways ill and under cover, give it them blood warm.—This drink is ſo extremely nutritive that it nouriſhes the cattle aſtoniſhingly, replenifhes the udders of the cows with a prodigious quantity of milk, makes the horſes ſtale plentifully, and keeps them healthy and ſtrong: and by this method one tauſs or hundred pt hay will go as far as eight or ten otherwiſe would do. The cattle and horſes don't ſeem to like it at firſt; but if they are kept till they are very thirſty, they will drink freely of it ever afterwards.

The farmers and others in Sweden, and other cold countries who have cattle and horſes, when they are in want of fodder, conſtantly purſue this method, and find the good effects from it; and there is no doubt but this method would have the ſame good effect on ſheep in ſevere weather, when the ſheep are houſed or the land covered with ſnow; eſpecially if they were given a ſmall quantity of ſalt, a practice uſed in Spain to make the wool fine and ſoft, to ſtrengthen the ſheep and prevent the rot; for the ſtronger the ſheep are the greater quantity of wool they will produce; and which will be much finer and ſofter than when the ſheep are weak and lean.

The hay, after being uſed as before mentioned and dried, may be uſed as litter for horſes and cattle, make very good manure, and ſave ſtraw; which will be a conſiderable advantage, eſpecially where there is a ſcarcity of ſtraw.

N. B. By a handful of hay, is meant as much as a perſon can graſp in his hand from a parcel of loſe hay. And it is preſumed and wiſhed, as the above method is ſo eaſy and ſafe, that no perſon who has cattle, cows, horſes, or ſheep, will neglect to try it.

[illegible] month ſince ſome villains of Indians aſſembled and went to the place where my goods were, and after killing one man, plundered my trading camp of every penny worth of goods and furs, to a large amount; as likewiſe of another gentleman trading to this place. The man he had trading for him had been a priſoner among ſt them during the war, and lived with them ſome time. Some of them knew him and ſaved his life. They carried their plunder to Sanduſky, and I am informed the chiefs have ſecured the plunder, and have promiſed to deliver it to the owners. It is imagined the Britiſh traders from Detroit have bribed the Indians to do this, in order that they may have the trade undivided to themſelves."

November 10. Tueſday laſt, on motion of General Wayn there was appointed a grand committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Clymer, Robinſon, Thomas, Moore, Lowry M'Clellan, Crea, Lilly, Brown, Piper, Finlay, M'Dowe, Smith, Smiley, Rittenhouſe, and Kraus, for the very important purpoſe of reporting a plan for improving the navigation of the river Suſquehannah, and the ſtreams that flow into it; and, in concurrence with the ſtate of Delaware and Maryland, for opening a canal communication between the rivers Delawere and Cheſapeak.

Same day, on motion of Mr. Lollar, a committee, compoſed of Generals Irvine, Wayne, Hand, and Watts, and Mr. Lollar, was appointed to conſider the militia laws of this ſtate, and report ſome plan better calculated to inſpire a military ſpirit, and more for the general eaſe of the community.

NOVEMBER 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in l'Orient to his friend in this City, dated September 16.

"The Algerines have abſolutely declared war againſt the United States, and captured five veſſels, which, with their cargoes and crews, are advertiſed for ſale.—This news is come to day from Paris, from a perſon of the moſt undoubted veracity, and who, from his ſtation, muſt be perfectly well informed."

Extract of a letter from an eminent houſe in Liſbon dated the 10th of September, 1785.

"We have to inform you, that our wheat harveſt has turned out very ſhort; yet the price keeps low on account of large ſupplies of wheat on hand, and cargoes from the northward daily dropping in, together with large importations from Sicily daily expected, which will come very cheap, by reaſon of the immenſe great harveſt they have had in that iſland, and a free exportation is granted; ſo that unleſs your prices fall very conſiderable, nothing can be done from America to Portugal. Our crop of Indian corn has been the greateſt ever known, and the country growth, which is by far the moſt eſteemed, is ſelling at two ſhillings and nine-pence ſterling per buſhel; ſo that we ſhall have no demand for foreign Indian corn.

"The Portugueſe ſquadron keeps cruiſing off our coaſt, and it is ſaid this Court will always have a ſufficient force out, to keep the Algerine cruiſers within the Straights, and your colours need not fear coming to Portugal.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19.

The Public are cautioned againſt receiving counterfeit French guineas. They are copper, gilt, dated 1738 and [illegible] lighter than the true ones.

LITCHFIELD, Nov. 15.

Laſt Wedneſday *Thomas Goſs*, late of *Berkhamſtead*, was executed at this place, purſuant to the ſentence of the Superior Court, for the murder of his wife.—His defence, upon trial, was *Inſanity*? and for the ſpace of ſeveral days after his trial and condemnation, he appeared regular, and requeſted his Attorney to make application to the General Aſſembly of the State, for a reprieve: likewiſe deſired the Clergyman of this town to preach a ſermon at his execution, (if he were not reprieved.) But very ſoon he reſumed his former notions, that wizards and witches haunted him; which ideas it ſeems he had adopted, ſome time in October 1784; and under pretence that his wife was a witch, he at firſt juſtified his conduct in depriving her of life.—Under ſuch infatuation, he ordered his Attorney, in moſt peremptory language, not to apply for a reprieve to any human tribunal; alledging, that his heavenly Father had forbidden all ſuch proceedings.—He called himſelf the ſecond Lamb of God; ſaid he was brother of Jeſus Chriſt; and ſometimes ſaid he was the child, born of the woman mentioned in the revelation of St. John, before whom the dragon ſtood, ready to devour the child, &c.—To ſuch extravagant ideas, he added, that the Sheriff could not hang him; that his heavenly Father would interpoſe if the attempt were made, and he be liberated; and that thirty thouſand males above fifteen years of age, would be inſtantly killed by the ſhock, in North-America.—He pertenaciouſly adhered to ſuch wild opinions to the laſt moment of his life.—The night preceding his execution he ſlept well.—In the forenoon of the ſame day, ſlept calmly a conſiderable length of time: at dinner, ate heartily.—On his way to the gallows, and while there, he appeared calm and unmoved; not the leaſt emotion could be diſcerned in his countenance; nor the leaſt perturbation in his ſpeech.—On being told he had but twenty minutes to live, he kneeled down and made a ſhort prayer, and conſented that a Clergyman preſent ſhould pray with him, (altho' he had refuſed his attention to either preaching or praying, and would not even hear the ſermon preached on the day of his execution, pretending that God forbade him.)—When on the gallows, he ſaid a few words to the ſpectators, inculcating the general principles of morality, ſuch as, they ought to bring up their families well; and obey the precepts of his heavenly Father, or they muſt be miſerable.—He declared he never murdered any perſon in his life, excepting his wife; and the laſt words he ſaid, was, that he believed the Sheriff could not hang him!

Speculations upon an event of ſuch an extraordinary complexion, will of courſe, be many and various; and whether the unhappy perſon were inſane or not, a queſtion much agitated: but when we apply our reaſonings to the ſtate and condition of the human mind, we ſhall doubtleſs make this concluſion, that however plauſible our conjectures may be, yet finite beings, like ourſelves, can never thoroughly develope the ſubject, and that certainty can be [illegible] (in common with all created beings) in the care, and under the direction of the Fountain of being, and Eſſence of rectitude.

MIDDLETOWN (Connecticut) Nov. 22.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, dated October 13, 1785, to a Gentleman in this City.

"We marched from Weſt-Point the 7th of September with a full company of 70 men, completely equipped with arms, cloathing, and camp equipage.

"The cloathing was very good, the coats excepted, which are coarſe.

"We arrived at this poſt yeſterday, after a march of thirty ſix days, with as little trouble as could be expected on ſo long a march, and with recruits.

"The company is healthy and in good ſpirits, except two men, who were left upon the road, by reaſon of their ſickneſs. Eight deſerted from us during our march, and we were ſo unfortunate as to retake none of them. We ſhall remain at this poſt but one or two days. Col. Harmer met us five days before our arrival, on his route to New-York. He informed us that our deſtination is down the river Ohio, as far as Muſkingum, which is 170 miles diſtant, where we are to build a ſtockade fort to prevent our being inſulted by the Indians, and hut for the winter. Major Doughty with a company of New-York troops, is now at Fort M'Intoſh, waiting our arrival, when we ſhall go down the river together. Major Hamtrack was at Weſt-Point when we departed, with a company nearly complete, and expected to march on in a few days. Col. Harmer expects to ſend on two companies more from the State of Pennſylvania this fall. One company that he reinliſted from the year's men, has gone down to the Miami with the commiſſioners, upon the treaty. The whole force here will then conſiſt of ſix companies. Col Harmer will exert himſelf to have a reſpecteble garriſon in the Indian country this winter. We flatter ourſelves we ſhall ſpend the winter very agreeably, as it is excellent hunting and fiſhing where we are to quarter.—The commiſſioners departed from Fort M'Intoſh the 20th ult. to go down to the treaty.—The ſurveyors are ſome of them at this place. We had the pleaſure to meet Col. Sherman here, who has been down the Ohio forty miles.—Capt. Hutchins with ſome of the ſurveyors began to run the Eaſt and Weſt line—but have not proceeded more than three miles—they apprehend it unſafe at preſent. The Surveyor General is determined not to proceed till he has the protection of ſome of the Indian Chiefs; for which he has ſent a meſſenger among them, who has not yet returned. If this meaſure is unattended with ſucceſs, he will ſet off inſtantly for Congreſs.

"There is a Delaware warrior detain'd a priſoner in this fort, who in a frolic here ſome months ſince, killed two men and wounded two more.—His trial comes on next week, and it is not doubted but he will be ſentenced to ſuffer death: he is one of the principal warriors of his nation, and occaſioned us much miſchief in the late war.

I must just make mention of the agreeable surprize I with to-day.—We happened to arrive here the day be- a grand horse-racing was to take place, and conti- for three days, and instead of being in an uninhabit- untry, I found myself one among a thousand specta- , and principally from the country adjacant.

Pittsburgh is very pleasantly situated, and consists vards of an hundred buildings near the fort. Here are ds in the greatest plenty; but they bear a high price.— visions are remarkably cheap; flour is at two dollars cent. and beef at twenty shillings,—venison is sold for opper per pound."

S A L E M, Nov. 15.

On Tuesday morning last came on, before the Court stituted for trying Piracies and Robberies on the High eas, then sitting in this town, the trial of Richard Squire, ohn Mathews, Alexander Evans, George Stewart (a Mulatto) and John Boardman, the four first as principals, nd the last as an accessary, in piratically and feloniously aking possession of the schooner Amity, with her cargo, ames Duncanson, Master, bound from Virginia to Af- ca, and afterwards taken and brought into this port.—. The trial continued, in presence of a most numerous assembly of all characters, till about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, when the Jury retired, and the Court adjourned. On Thursday, in the forenoon, the Court met, when the Jury brought in their verdict ——Squire and Mathews *guilty of Robbery and Felony*—Evans, Stew- art and Boardman *not guilty*. The two first were remanded to prison, and the three latter discharged. The Counsel for the prisoners, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Bradbury of Newbury-Port, moved the Court for an arrest of judgment, in favour of Squire and Mathews, and the whole of Friday was spent in arguing the matter. The Court, finally, without coming to a determination, adjourned to the 2d day of February next.

By all the British accounts, we find that the genuine revolution spirit is up in all Ireland; and I should not be astonished, says a correspondent, to hear by the next vessel that they had openly declared Ireland to be a free and independent nation.

N E W P O R T, November 28.

Letters brought by the Ship Triumph, Capt. Stout, lately arrived at New-York, mention that a Dividend had been already made to a Number of the American Loyalists now in London, and that one Family had received 16,000l. Sterling, at the Rate of Forty Pounds per Centum, upon the Amount of its Claim in American Currency, as previously allowed and arranged by the Commissioners to be due to the Claimant.

We hear that the General Court of the State of New-Hampshire, at the session lately began at Concord, have passed an Act for making many Kinds of personal Property a Tender in the Discharge of Debts payable within that State.

Late Advices from Europe inform, That the Spirit of Stock-jobbing had made such a Progress in France, as to call aloud for the Attention of Government to repress it. This hath occasioned an Edict or Proclamation, which proscribes that ruinous Species of Gambling, as dishonest in the Means as it is pernicious in its Effects to the Progress of Trade in general. The Edict contains Nine Articles, and the Penalty denounced against whomsoever should act contrary to the Purport of the Proclamation, is 24,000 Livres to the Profit of the Informer besides the Offender being excluded from transacting Business on the Royal-Exchange, or if it should happen to be a Banker, having his Name struck off the List.

The Conjectures of speculative Men on the Aspect of Continental Politics, (says a late London Paper,) are so various and contradictory, that it is not easy to distinguish between Probability and Chimera. Europe is at this Moment in a State altogether new. The Revolution of America has changed the old System of Commerce, and as yet no new Plan is established. The old Connection between Britain and the Dutch is broken.—New Alliances give birth to new Projects, and every State irresolute and apprehensive waits for the Decision of the great Object now agitating the two Imperial Courts, before a Course is taken. It is more than probable that that Object may involve all the Powers of Europe. The Policy of France is regular, to watch the Progress of every Quarrel, and to make it contributory to the fall of Britain. She sees us still possessed of more than our Proportion of the Commerce of Europe—and though for prudent Reasons she may not covet a sudden War, she will not suffer an Occasion of wounding us to pass unimproved.

The Belfast Mercury of the 19th of April last, has the following Article:

"On the 22d instant, the glorious planet Venus is at its *maximum* of light with respect to the earth, and may now be seen by the naked eye before sunset every clear evening for two weeks; at half an hour after six it will be found nearly west southwest, on an elevation of 35 degrees. This beautiful planet is nearly the size of our earth, its proportion of the sun's light and heat compared with ours is as two to one, and although it appears round to the naked eye, yet when viewed through a good telescope it has exactly the shape of the moon at five days old, with about a quarter of its disk illuminated; but our earth in its present situation, will appear to its inhabitants four times as large as it appears to us, nearly the whole of our enlightened disk being turned towards them. Her axis is inclined 75 degrees from a perpendicular to the ecliptic, therefore all her inhabitants within the latitude of 75 degrees north and south, will have the sun virtical twice a year; whereas the sun with us, declines only 22 and one half degrees. Her day is equal to 24 days 8 hours of our time, and her year consists of only nine and one quarter of those days; it is therefore highly probable, that the constitution of its inhabitants differ widely from those of our globe, who we find all stand in need of those stated times of rest afforded by the absence of the sun; and when we reflect what an amazing variety of living creatures inhabit our world, how much greater must it require to people all those seventeen habitable worlds of which our system is known to consist?--How great then beyond all human comprehension must be the number and variety of creatures who we may suppose inhabit those innumerable systems of worlds, whose suns appear twinkling in our hemisphere in a fine frosty night? Yet even these it is rational to conclude, are but a point in comparison of what fills IMMENSITY!—How vain then the attempt by human faculties to from any adequate idea of that *infinite Being* who made, upholds, and governs the world?"

DIED.—At Pomfret, in Connecticut, Col. Godfrey Malbone.

—At Warwick, in the 26th Year of her Age, Mrs. Lydia Arnold, of that Town.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Nov. 26.*

INWARD ENTRIES,

	From
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton,	Philadelphia.
Sloop Washington, N. Webster,	New-York.

CLEARED,

Schooner Independence, J. Finch,	North-Carolina.
Sloop Diana, J. Hull,	South-Carolina.
Brigantine Richmond, J. Greene,	Virginia,
Ditto Sally, B. Hicks,	South Carolina.
Ship William, G. Wheppey.	Hispaniola.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, November 2, 1785.

ON a Report of the Board of Treasury, to whom was referred a Letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commissioner of Army Accounts:

RESOLVED, That all Persons having Claims for Services performed in the military Department, be directed to exhibit the same for Liquidation, to the Commissioner of Army Accounts, on or before the First Day of August ensuing the Date hereof; and that all Claims, under the Description above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period, shall forever thereafter be precluded from Adjustment or Allowance; and that the Commissioner of Army Accounts give public Notice of this Resolve, in all the States for the Space of Six Months. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of NICHOLAS MATHEWSON, of Warwick, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, in said State, on the last Monday of February, A. D. 1786, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Petition of the said Nicholas Mathewson, pending before the General Assembly, for the Benefit of an Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

Witness,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Newport, to wit. ALL the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS WEAVER, late of Newport aforesaid, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby requested to bring in and ascertain their respective Demands to the Subscribers, who at the Honorable Court of Probate for the City aforesaid, held at Newport, by Force and Virtue of a special Act of the General Assembly, on the Twenty-fourth Day of November, A. D. 1785, were appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the same, for which Six Months were allowed.

JOHN TOPHAM,
November 25, 1785. JOHN L. BOSS.

Walter Channing,

HATH imported in the latest Vessels from LONDON,

A general Assortment of

English and India G O O D S,

Which he is selling on the lowest Terms, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for

F L A X - S E E D.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has opened his EVENING SINGING SCHOOL, in an elegant Chamber of Mr. Nathaniel Smith's, in Thames-street; where any Lady or Gentleman who wishes to be instructed in that noble and entertaining Art, are desired to attend, and their Favours shall be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

Newport, Nov. 10, 1785. JOSEPH DYER.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, a large and general Assortment of Woollen Goods, suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting of

BROADCLOTHS,	Plains,
Bearskins,	Strouds,
Baizes,	Swanskins,
Duffils,	Blankets,
Ratteens,	Caps,
Frizes,	Stockings,
Kerseys,	Gloves,
Serges,	Mittins, &c. &c. &c.
Cambleteens,	

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY; BICKERSTAFF's ALMANACK for 1786—Wrapping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 8, 1785.

Ethan Clarke

Has for S A L E at his S T O R E,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar—Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Anchor—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Tea—Indigo, &c.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tier (said to be the best manufacture America) Iron Hogshead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice,—Figs by the Box; Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European G O O D S, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

R A G S.

THE highest Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen R A G S, old J U N K and S A I L - C L O T H, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Constitution-street, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. opposite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's P A P E R - M I L L, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Press Papers, of the best Kind; writing, Printing, Wrapping glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Produce.

Just imported from London, and now selling by

Walter Easton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India G O O D S, suitable for the Fall and Winter, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.—He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Assertions are just.

He has likewise for sale Turk's Island SALT by the Bushel or larger Quantity.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheese, Wool, and Orders on the Impost-Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

L O N D O N, Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Sept. 13.

"We are all in agitation here, all is war and rumours of war. On Friday morning last marched to the frontiers of Holland, upwards of three thousand men of the Bender regiment, by order of the Emperor, and double that quantity, consisting of dragoons, &c. are preparing to follow them; there is to be an immediate encampment near Antwerp, which is to consist in all of about 20,000 men; and late last night, (Saturday) a courier arrived at the Court of Brussels to the Arch-Duke's, but the secret of his Dispatches have not yet transpired. The general speculation is, that the requisition made by the Emperor is acceded to on the part of the Dutch, but others are of a different opinion, and conclude that this military pageantry will produce very serious consequences; mean time, the amusements and levities of this gay town go on as usual; and the grim visaged war has by no means "smoothed his wrinkled front;" the Brabantians, or rather the *anglecised Flemings* "dance to the lascivious pleasings of a lute.

"The Emperour seems resolved to cut up superstition root and branch, by turning Nunneries into stables, and Convents into coach houses. The priesthood murmur, and the philosophers congratulate themselves on the occasion. He is at once intrepid, generous, candid and decisive."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept 11.

"The news we receive from both Germany and the Austrain Netherlands relative to the Emperor's preperations, serve to convince us that his intentions are hostile.

"In confirmation of this alarming intelligence, letters from Deutz of the 5th say, We have just heard that the negociations at Paris have been unexpectedly put a stop to. The Emperor, worn out with the innumerable difficulties perpetually raised by the republick relative to the sum to be paid, has signified to the States-General, that they must immediately come to a final resolution on that matter: in other words, they must comply with his terms, or he will attack them."

I must just make mention of the agreeable surprize I with to-day.—We happened to arrive here the day be- a grand horse-racing was to take place, and conti- for three days, and instead of being in an uninhabit- ountry, I found myself one among a thousand specta- , and principally from the country adjacent.

Pittsburgh is very pleasantly situated, and consists of ards of an hundred buildings near the fort. Here are ds in the greatest plenty; but they bear a high price.— visions are remarkably cheap; flour is at two dollars cent. and beef at twenty shillings,—venison is sold for opper per pound."

S A L E M, Nov. 15.

On Tuesday morning last came on, before the Court stituted for trying Piracies and Robberies on the High as, then sitting in this town, the trial of Richard Squire, ohn Mathews, Alexander Evans, George Stewart (a ulatto) and John Boardman, the four first as principals, d the last as an accessary, in piratically and felониously king possession of the schooner Amity, with her cargo, ames Duncanson, Master, bound from Virginia to Af- ca, and afterwards taken and brought into this port.—. The trial continued, in presence of a most numerous ssembly of all characters, till about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, when the Jury retired, and the Court djourned. On Thursday, in the forenoon, the Court met, when the Jury brought in their verdict ——Squire nd Mathews *guilty of Robbery and Felony*—Evans, Stew- rt and Boardman *not guilty*. The two first were remanded o prison, and the three latter discharged. The Counsel for he prisoners, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Bradbury of Newbury- ort, moved the Court for an arrest of judgment, in favour f Squire and Mathews, and the whole of Friday was spent n arguing the matter. The Court, finally, without coming to a determination, adjourned to the 2d day of ebruary next.

By all the British accounts, we find that the genuine evolution spirit is up in all Ireland; and I should not be stonished, says a correspondent, to hear by the next vessel hat they had openly declared Ireland to be a free and in- dependent nation.

N E W P O R T, November 28.

Letters brought by the Ship Triumph, Capt. Stout, lately arrived at New-York, mention that a Dividend had been already made to a Number of the American Loyal- ists now in London, and that one Family had received 16,000l. Sterling, at the Rate of Forty Pounds per Cen- tum, upon the Amount of its Claim in American Cur- rency, as previously allowed and arranged by the Com- missioners to be due to the Claimant.

We hear that the General Court of the State of New- Hampshire, at the session lately began at Concord, have passed an Act for making many Kinds of personal Pro- perty a Tender in the Discharge of Debts payable within that State.

Late Advices from Europe inform, That the Spirit of Stock-jobbing had made such a Progress in France, as to call aloud for the Attention of Government to repress it. This hath occasioned an Edict or Proclamation, which proscribes that ruinous Species of Gambling, as dishonest in the Means as it is pernicious in its Effects to the Progress of Trade in general. The Edict contains Nine Articles, and the Penalty denounced against whom- soever should act contrary to the Purport of the Procla- mation, is 24,000 Livres to the Profit of the Informer besides the Offender being excluded from transacting, Business on the Royal-Exchange, or if it should happen to be a Banker, having his Name struck off the List.

The Conjectures of speculative Men on the Aspect of Continental Politics, (says a late London Paper,) are so various and contradictory, that it is not easy to distinguish between Probability and Chimera. Europe is at this Mo- ment in a State altogether new. The Revolution of Ame- rica has changed the old System of Commerce, and as yet no new Plan is established. The old Connection between Britain and the Dutch is broken.—New Alliances give birth to new Projects, and every State irresolute and apprehensive waits for the Decision of the great Ob- ject now agitating the two Imperial Courts, before a Course is taken. It is more than probable that that Ob- ject may involve all the Powers of Europe. The Policy of France is regular, to watch the Progress of every Quar- rel, and to make it contributory to the fall of Britain. She sees us still possessed of more than our Proportion of the Commerce of Europe—and though for prudent Rea- sons she may not covet a sudden War, she will not suffer ch Occasion of wounding us to pass unimproved.

The Belfast Mercury of the 19th of April last, has the following Article:

"On the 22d instant, the glorious planet Venus is at its *maximum* of light with respect to the earth, and may now be seen by the naked eye before sunset every clear evening for two weeks; at half an hour after six it will be found nearly west southwest, on an elevation of 35 de- grees. This beautiful planet is nearly the size of our earth, its proportion of the sun's light and heat compared with ours is as two to one, and although it appears round to the naked eye, yet when viewed through a good telescope it has exactly the shape of the moon at five days old, with about a quarter of its disk illuminated; but our earth in its present situation, will appear to its inhabitants four times as large as it appears to us, nearly the whole of our enlightened disk being turned towards them. Her axis is inclined 75 degrees from a perpendicular to the ecliptic, therefore all her inhabitants within the latitude of 75 de- grees north and south, will have the sun vertical twice a year; whereas the sun with us, declines only 22 and one half degrees. Her day is equal to 24 days 8 hours of our time, and her year consists of only nine and one quarter of those days; it is therefore highly probable, that the consti- tution of its inhabitants differ widely from those of our globe, who we find all stand in need of those stated times of rest afforded by the absence of the sun; and when we reflect what an amazing variety of living creatures inhabit our world, how much greater must it require to people all those seventeen habitable worlds of which our system is known to consist?—How great then, beyond all human comprehension must be the number and variety of crea- tures who we may suppose inhabit those innumerable systems of worlds, whose suns appear twinkling in our hemisphere in a fine frosty night? Yet even these it is rational to conclude, are but a point in comparison of what fills IMMENSITY!—How vain then the attempt by human faculties to from any adequate idea of that *infinite Being* who made, upholds, and governs the world?"

DIED.—At Pomfret, in Connecticut, Col. Godfrey Malbone.

—At Warwick, in the 26th Year of her Age, Mrs. Lydia Arnold, of that Town.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, Nov.* 26.

INWARD ENTRIES, *from*

Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton, Philadelphia.
Sloop Washington, N. Webster, New-York.

CLEARED,

Schooner Independence, J. Finch, North-Carolina.
Sloop Diana, J. Hull, South-Carolina.
Brigantine Richmond, J. Greene, Virginia,
Ditto Sally, B. Hicks, South Carolina.
Ship William, G. Wheppey. Hispaniola.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, November 2, 1785.

ON a Report of the Board of Treasury, to whom was referred a Letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commissioner of Army Accounts:

RESOLVED, That all Persons having Claims for Services performed in the military Department, be directed to exhibit the same for Liquidation, to the Commissioner of Army Accounts, on or before the First Day of Au- gust ensuing the Date hereof; and that all Claims, un- der the Description above mentioned, which may be ex- hibited after that period, shall forever thereafter be pre- cluded from Adjustment or Allowance; and that the Commissioner of Army Accounts give public Notice of this Resolve, in all the States for the Space of Six Months. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of NICHOLAS MATHEWSON, of Warwick, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, in said State, on the last Monday of February, A. D. 1786, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Petition of the said Nicholas Mathewson, pending before the General Assembly, for the Benefit of an Act of In- solvency should not be granted.

Witness,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Newport, to wit. ALL the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS WEAVER, late of New- port aforesaid, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby requested to bring in and ascertain their re- spective Demands to the Subscribers, who at the Honora- ble Court of Probate for the City aforesaid, held at New- port, by Force and Virtue of a special Act of the General Assembly, on the Twenty-fourth Day of November, A. D. 1785, were appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the same, for which Six Months were allowed.

JOHN TOPHAM,
November 25, 1785. JOHN L. BOSS.

Walter Channing,

Hath imported in the latest Vessels from LONDON,

A general Assortment of

English and India G O O D S,

Which he is selling on the lowest Terms, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane,

☞ CASH, Salt, or any Kind of Goods given for

F L A X - S E E D.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has opened his EVENING SINGING SCHOOL, in an elegant Chamber of Mr. Nathaniel Smith's, in Thames-street; where any Lady or Gentle- man who wishes to be instructed in that noble and entertain- ing Art, are desired to attend, and their Favours shall be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

Newport, Nov. 10, 1785. JOSEPH DYER.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

And now opening for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, a large and general Assortment of Woollen Goods, suitable for the present and approaching Season, con- sisting of

BROADCLOTHS,
Bearskins,
Baizes,
Duffils,
Ratteens,
Frizes,
Kerseys,
Serges,
Cambleteens,
Plains,
Strouds,
Swanskins,
Blankets,
Caps,
Stockings,
Gloves,
Mittins, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1785.

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE, AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY; BICKERSTAFF's ALMANACK for 1786—Wrap- ping Paper, &c.

Newport, October 8, 1785.

Ethan Clarke

Has for SALE at his STORE,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum—Sugar— Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent Coniac Brandy by the Pipe, Quarter Cask or Anchor—The very first Quality of Claret by the Box—Bohea Tea—In- digo, &c.

Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cart-Tire (said to be the best manufacture America) Iron Hog- shead Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice,—Figs by the Box: Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchantable and clear Pine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money!

Newport, July 1, 1785.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European G O O D S, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

R A G S.

THE highest Price is given for clean Linen, Cotton, and Cotton and Linen R A G S, old J U N K and S A I L - C L O T H, by SAMUEL THURBER, jun. in Constitution-street, by EDWARD THURBER, jun. op- posite Mr. Samuel Young's, and at THURBER's P A P E R - M I L L, at the North-End of Providence. At each of which Places may be had, Clothier's Press Papers, of the best Kind; writing, Printing, Wrapping glazed, and common Bonnet Papers, &c. in Exchange for Rags, Indian Corn, Rye, and many other Kinds of Produce.

Just imported from London, and now selling by

Walter Easton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India G O O D S, suit- able for the Fall and Winter, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.—He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Assertions are just.

He has likewise for sale Turk's Island SALT by the Bushel or larger Quantity.

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L O N D O N, Sept. 21.

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To a friend who preſſed the author to marry for ſake of a great fortune.

IN vain with riches would you try
My ſteadfaſt heart to move;
No, I'll give up my libery
For no leſs price than love.

Riches, indeed, may give me power,
But not a cheerful mind:
Whilſt joy and peace attend each hour
On thoſe whom love has join'd.

But ſhould the itch of power or ſtate
My views to riches carry,
I'd cringe at court, in ſenate prate,
Do any thing but marry.

Since then not wealth's deceitful ſhew
Can tempt me to this chain,
Try next what gen'rous love can do;
All other bribes are vain.

ANECDOTE.

AN impertinent man is ſaid once to have aſked an Indian "to whom he belonged," upon which the Indian replied, "I am God Almighty's Indian, whoſe Indian art thou?"

WINTER GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED BY

Walter Channing,

In the Boſton Packet, Capt. Lyde, via Boſton,

A general Aſſortment of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROAD-CLOTHS, Caſſimeres, German Serges and Plains of all Colours and Qualities, with Trimmings ſuitable.

A complete Aſſortment of twilled Coatings, Bearſkins, Duffils, Kerſeys, Ratteens, Baizes, embоſſed Serges, Flannels, Swanſkins, and Blankets.

Rattinets, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Callimancoes, and Laſtings.

For Men's wear—Tiſſues, Marbletts, Loretros, Tabbies, Florentines, Leather Sattins, Princeſs Stuff, Ribdileurs, Satinetts, Denims, Corduroys, printed, diced and plain Velvets.

Iriſh Linens (as uſual low charged) Sheetings, brown Hollands, Apron and Shirting Checks.

Queens and plain Crapes, Cambletts, Cambleteens, and Scotch Plaid.

Ducapes, Luteſtrings, Mantuas, Sattins and Moreas of approved Colours, and Ribbons of the neweſt Fancies.

Modes, Pelongs, Taffaties, Perſians and Sarſnets.

Bandanno, Luteſtring, and Barcelona Handkerchiefs and Cravats.

A large Aſſortment of printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, and Shawls.

Drawboys, Marſeillas Quilting, Clouting Diaper, and Table-Cloths.

A beautiful Collection of rich Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Flowers, Edgings, and Laces.

Cambricks, Lawns, Muſlins, Handkerchiefs and Aprons.

Ermines, Muffs and Tippets, Trimmings, and Snail.

Brown, white, black Beaver, Caſtor, and Felt Hats, of every Faſhion; Chips for Hats and Bonnets, Gold and Silver Cord.

Buckram, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Buttons, Knee Garters, Tapes, Threads, Cords, Galloon, Cap and Shirt Wires.

Stockings, Gloves, Mitts, and worſted Caps of every Kind.

Bunting and Colours ready made, and Ruſſel Shoes.

NAILS and SHOT.

BUCKLES and BUTTONS, plated, gilt, and common, of the moſt elegant Patterns.

Table and Carving Knives and Forks, Deſk Furniture, Locks, Handſaws, and Latches.

Tea-Trays, Waiters, Candleſticks, Warming Pans, Bellows, Shovel and Tongs.

London Pewter Diſhes, Plates, Baſons, Porringers, and common ſtraight and oval Tea-Pots.

☞ The Qualities and Kinds of his Goods being too various to be particularized, may be viewed at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, at the Corner of the New-Lane; where they are now opened for Sale by Wholeſale and Retail.

*** Wines and Spirits of all Sorts, and genuine—— Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Indico, Spices, Figs, Raiſins, and Currants, to be had at ſaid Store.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe now occupied by Mr. Thomas Rumreill, with a good Garden and Yard Room belonging thereto, its Situation is pleaſant and equal to any in the City for Buſineſs, being in a central and moſt public Part of Thames-ſtreet, fronting thereon about 45 Feet, and extends Eaſtward about 110 Feet on the North Church-Lane. Alſo a valuable Lot of Land above it fronting the ſame Lane, about 170 Feet, and about 50 Feet in Width to the South, the Premiſes will be ſold together or ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. For Terms apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1785.

Robert Sands,

On Little-Reſt-Hill, in South-Kingſtown, begs Leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he keeps a PUBLIC HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, in the Houſe lately occupied by Col. John Potter. His Houſe is well finiſhed—he has a good Stable, and every neceſſary Accommodation to render every Perſon comfortable, who pleaſes to favour him with their Cuſtom.

Thomas Green & Sons,

AT the ROE-BUCK, near the red Market, having juſt imported a freſh ſupply of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching Winter, continue to ſell as uſual

CHEAP for CASH.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
NEW-ENGLAND RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
MOLASSES, by Ditto, Ditto,
SUGARS by Ditto, Ditto,
BOHEA TEA, by the Hundred or Dozen,
BRANDY, by the Anchor,
Caſh, Salt, Dry or Weſt-India Goods given for clean Flax-Seed, at his Store.

Jacob Iſaacks,

BROKER,

Informs the Public that he carries on ſaid Buſineſs in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and Weſt-India Rum——Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts——Rigging——Bar-Iron——Ruſſia Duck——New and Old Veſſels of different Sizes——Houſes, Farms and Lots of Land——Twenty-ſeven Rights in the Townſhip of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable Terms, and the greateſt Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

George Champlin,

Has for SALE at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt——Swediſh Bar-Iron——Ruſſia Duck——Ticklenburg——Ravens Duck——Hyſon, Congo, and Souchong Teas.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

PRIVATE LODGINGS

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of JOHN BANISTER, Eſq; in Newport, by the Subſcriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleaſed to honor him with their Company, and flatters himſelf, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthineſs of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the moſt pointed Attention being paid by their

Moſt obedient,
And moſt obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gentleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

Newport, ſſ. ALL the Creditors to the Eſtate of ELIZABETH HARRISON, *late of this City, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, are hereby notified to bring in and aſcertain their reſpective Demands againſt that Eſtate, to either of us the Subſcribers, in Newport, who are this Day by the Judge of Probate for this City, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the ſame, for which Six Months are allowed.*

NICHOLAS TILLINGHAST,
Nov. 6, 1785. *SAMUEL VERNON, 3d.*

THE Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of MARY WANTON, Widow, late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent: We do hereby give Notice to all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to receive their reſpective Claims, at the Houſe of Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday in November, 1785, and the firſt Monday in March, 1786.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
DANIEL DEVOL.

September 26, 1785.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

GRANTED by the Honorable General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, at their Seſſion in February, 1784, for raiſing 1500 Dollars, to be appropriated towards repairing the Meeting and Parſonage Houſes of the CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY in the Town of Tiverton, late under the paſtoral Care of the Rev. Othniel Cambell, deceaſed, which were in a great Meaſure deſtroyed in the late War.

FIRST CLASS

1 Prize of	100 Dollars, is	100 Dollars,
1	50	50
2	30	60
5	20	100
10	10	100
781	2	1562
800 Prizes,		1972 Dollars,
1400 Blanks.	For the Deſign,	228
2200 Tickets, at 1 Dollar each, is		2200 Dollars

SECOND CLASS.

1	200	200
2	100	200
4	50	200
6	25	150
10	16	160
20	10	200
100	4	400
760	3	2280
1 First drawn		5
1 Laſt drawn		5
905 Prizes,		3800
1295 Blanks.	For the Deſign,	600
2200 Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, is		4400 Dollars,

THIRD CLASS.

1	500	500
1	250	250
1	125	125
8	50	400
10	25	250
40	16	640
50	8	400
670	5	3350
1 First drawn		7
1 Laſt drawn		6
783 Prizes		5928
1417 Blanks.	For the Deſign,	672
2200 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is		6600 Dollars,

Raiſed by the Firſt Claſs, 228 Dollars.
By the Second Claſs, 600
By the Third Claſs, 672
1500

☞ Prizes of Two Dollars in the Firſt Claſs will be paid by Tickets in the Second Claſs;——and Prizes of Three Dollars in the Second Claſs will be paid by Tickets in the Third Claſs.

As the Scheme is calculated ſo very advantageouſly for the Adventurers, the Directors think it needleſs to ſay any Thing in its Praiſe.

To prevent the Drawing the Second Claſs being delayed, by the Ticket-Prizes not being exchanged ſeaſonably, Tickets ſhall be aſſigned to the Holders of them, by the Managers, before the Drawing of the ſame, in the following Manner:——The loweſt Number of the Two Dollar Prizes ſhall be aſſigned to No. 1, the next loweſt to No. 2, and ſo on to the higheſt Number of the Two Dollar Prizes; and in the ſame Manner for the Ticket-Prizes in the Second Claſs.

A Liſt of the Prizes ſhall be publiſhed in the UNITED STATES CHRONICLE, printed at Providence, as ſoon as the Drawing is completed; which the Managers flatter themſelves will be by the 26th of December next.—Prizes not demanded in Six Months after Publication ſhall be deemed as generouſly given for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

The Managers appointed are Meſſieurs *Joſeph Taber, Pardon Gray, John Cooke, William Ladd, William Whitridge, Abraham Brown, Benjamin Howland,* and *Nathaniel Briggs,* who have given Bonds for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

☞ TICKETS in the Firſt Claſs, at 1 Dollar each (and but 1¼ Blanks to a Prize) may be had of the Managers, of Jacob Richardſon, Eſq; at the Poſt-Office, Newport, and by the Printers hereof.

Tiverton, Nov. 10, 1785.

WHEREAS MERABY, the Wife of the Subſcriber has behaved in a very unbecoming Manner, I therefore forbid all Perſons truſting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from this Date. GILBERT HART.

Tiverton, Oct. 22 1785.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now ſelling by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Poſt-Office, Newport,

THE

North-American Calendar:

OR THE

Rhode-Iſland Almanack,

For the YEAR of our LORD CHRIST

1786:

Being the Second after Biſſextile, or Leap Year, and the Tenth of American Independence.

Containing every Thing uſeful and neceſſary.

To a friend who press'd the author to marry for sake of a great fortune.

IN vain with riches would you try
My steadfast heart to move;
No, I'll give up my libery
For no less price than love.

Riches, indeed, may give me power,
But not a cheerful mind:
Whilst joy and peace attend each hour
On those whom love has join'd.

But should the itch of power or state
My views to riches carry,
I'd cringe at court, in senate prate,
Do any thing but marry.

Since then not wealth's deceitful shew
Can tempt me to this chain,
Try next what gen'rous love can do;
All other bribes are vain.

ANECDOTE.

AN impertinent man is said once to have asked an Indian "to whom he belonged," upon which the Indian replied, "I am God Almighty's Indian, whose Indian art thou?"

WINTER GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED BY

Walter Channing,

In the Boston Packet, Capt. Lyde, via Boston,

A general Assortment of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, German Serges and Plains of all Colours and Qualities, with Trimmings suitable.

A complete Assortment of twilled Coatings, Bearskins, Duffils, Kerseys, Ratteens, Baizes, embossed Serges, Flannels, Swanskins, and Blankets.

Rattinets, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Callimancoes, and Lastings.

For Men's wear—Tissues, Marbletts, Lorettos, Tabbies, Florentines, Leather Sattins, Princess Stuff, Ribdileurs, Satinetts, Denims, Corduroys, printed, diced and plain Velvets.

Irish Linens (as usual low charged) Sheetings, brown Hollands, Apron and Shirting Checks.

Queens and plain Crapes, Cambletz, Cambleteens, and Scotch Plaid.

Ducapes, Lutestrings, Mantuas, Sattins and Moreas of approved Colours, and Ribbons of the newest Fancies.

Modes, Pelongs, Taffaties, Persians and Sarsnets.

Bandanno, Lutestring, and Barcelona Handkerchiefs and Cravats.

A large Assortment of printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, and Shawls.

Drawboys, Marseillas Quilting, Clouting Diaper, and Table-Cloths.

A beautiful Collection of rich Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Flowers, Edgings, and Laces.

Cambricks, Lawns, Muslins, Handkerchiefs and Aprons.

Ermines, Muffs and Tippets, Trimmings, and Snail.

Brown, white, black Beaver, Castor, and Felt Hats, of every Fashion; Chips for Hats and Bonnets, Gold and Silver Cord.

Buckram, Sewing Silk, Twist, Buttons, Knee Garters, Tapes, Threads, Cords, Galloon, Cap and Shirt Wires.

Stockings, Gloves, Mitts, and worsted Caps of every Kind.

Bunting and Colours ready made, and Russel Shoes.

NAILS and SHOT.

BUCKLES and BUTTONS, plated, gilt, and common, of the most elegant Patterns.

Table and Carving Knives and Forks, Desk Furniture, Locks, Handsaws, and Latches.

Tea-Trays, Waiters, Candlesticks, Warming Pans, Bellows, Shovel and Tongs.

London Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, Porringers, and common straight and oval Tea-Pots.

☞ The Qualities and Kinds of his Goods being too various to be particularized, may be viewed at his Store, in Thames-street, at the Corner of the New-Lane; where they are now opened for Sale by Wholesale and Retail.

*** Wines and Spirits of all Sorts, and genuine—— Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Indico, Spices, Figs, Raisins, and Currants, to be had at said Store.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House now occupied by Mr. Thomas Rumreill, with a good Garden and Yard Room belonging thereto, its Situation is pleasant and equal to any in the City for Business, being in a central and most public Part of Thames-street, fronting thereon about 45 Feet, and extends Eastward about 110 Feet on the North Church-Lane. Also a valuable Lot of Land above it fronting the same Lane, about 170 Feet, and about 50 Feet in Width to the South, the Premises will be sold together or separately, as may best suit the Purchaser. For Terms apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1785.

Robert Sands,

On Little-Rest-Hill, in South-Kingstown, begs Leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he keeps a PUBLIC HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, in the House lately occupied by Col. John Potter. His House is well finished—he has a good Stable, and every necessary Accommodation to render every Person comfortable, who please to favour him with their Custom.

Thomas Green & Sons,

AT the ROE-BUCK, near the red Market, having just imported a fresh supply of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the approaching Winter, continue to sell as usual

CHEAP for CASH.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
NEW-ENGLAND RUM, by Ditto, Ditto,
MOLASSES, by Ditto, Ditto,
SUGARS by Ditto, Ditto,
BOHEA TEA, by the Hundred or Dozen,
BRANDY, by the Anchor,
Cash, Salt, Dry or West-India Goods given for clean Flax-Seed, at his Store.

Jacob Isaacks,

BROKER,

Informs the Public that he carries on said Business in all its Branches, and has now for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms,

JAMAICA Spirits and West-India Rum——Jamaica Sugar of different Sorts——Rigging——Bar-Iron——Russia Duck——New and Old Vessels of different Sizes——Houses, Farms and Lots of Land——Twenty-seven Rights in the Township of Wenlock, in the State of Vermont, each Right containing 320 Acres, they will be disposed of on very reasonable Terms, and the greatest Part of the Payment will be taken in Government Securities of this or any of the neighbouring States.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1785.

George Champlin,

Has for SALE at his STORE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest——Swedish Bar-Iron——Russia Duck——Ticklenburg——Ravens Duck——Hyson, Congo, and Souchong Teas.

Newport, October 20, 1785.

PRIVATE LODGINGS

For GENTLEMEN and LADIES,

ARE now opened at that elegant and airy Seat of JOHN BANISTER, Esq; in Newport, by the Subscriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to honor him with their Company, and flatters himself, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthiness of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the most pointed Attention being paid by their

Most obedient,
And most obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The Price is Four Dollars per Week for a Gantleman or Lady, and Two for a Servant.

Newport, ss. *ALL the Creditors to the Estate of* ELIZABETH HARRISON, *late of this City, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to bring in and ascertain their respective Demands against that Estate, to either of us the Subscribers, in Newport, who are this Day by the Judge of Probate for this City, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the same, for which Six Months are allowed.*

NICHOLAS TILLINGHAST,
Nov. 6, 1785. *SAMUEL VERNON, 3d.*

THE Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of MARY WANTON, Widow, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented Insolvent: We do hereby give Notice to all those who have any Demands on said Estate, that we shall attend to receive their respective Claims, at the House of Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, in said Town, on the last Saturday in November, 1785, and the first Monday in March, 1786.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
DANIEL DEVOL.

September 26, 1785.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

GRANTED by the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, at their Session in February, 1784, for raising 1500 Dollars, to be appropriated towards repairing the Meeting and Parsonage Houses of the CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY in the Town of Tiverton, late under the pastoral Care of the Rev. Othniel Cambell, deceased, which were in a great Measure destroyed in the late War.

FIRST CLASS

1	Prize of	100 Dollars, is	100 Dollars,
2		50	50
2		30	60
5		20	100
10		10	100
782		2	1562
800	Prizes,		1972 Dollars,
1400	Blanks.	For the Design,	128
2200	Tickets, at 1 Dollar each, is		2200 Dollars.

SECOND CLASS.

1		200	200
2		100	200
4		50	200
6		25	150
16		16	160
20		10	200
100		4	400
760		3	2280
1	First drawn		5
1	Last drawn		5
905	Prizes,		3800
1295	Blanks.	For the Design,	600
2200	Tickets, at 2 Dollars each, is		4400 Dollars.

THIRD CLASS.

1		500	506
1		250	250
1		125	125
8		50	400
10		25	250
40		16	640
50		8	400
670		5	3350
1	First drawn		7
1	Last drawn		6
783	Prizes		5928
1417	Blanks.	For the Design,	672
2200	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is		6600 Dollars,

Raised by the First Class, 228 Dollars.
By the Second Class, 600
By the Third Class, 672
1500

☞ Prizes of Two Dollars in the First Class will be paid by Tickets in the Second Class;——and Prizes of Three Dollars in the Second Class will be paid by Tickets in the Third Class.

As the Scheme is calculated so very advantageously for the Adventurers, the Directors think it needless to say any Thing in its Praise.

To prevent the Drawing the Second Class being delayed, by the Ticket-Prizes not being exchanged seasonably, Tickets shall be assigned to the Holders of them, by the Managers, before the Drawing of the same, in the following Manner:——The lowest Number of the Two Dollar Prizes shall be assigned to No. 1, the next lowest to No. 2, and so on to the highest Number of the Two Dollar Prizes; and in the same Manner for the Ticket-Prizes in the Second Class.

A List of the Prizes shall be published in the UNITED STATES CHRONICLE, printed at Providence, as soon as the Drawing is completed; which the Managers flatter themselves will be by the 26th of December next.—Prizes not demanded in Six Months after Publication shall be deemed as generously given for the Purposes aforesaid.

The Managers appointed are Messieurs *Joseph Taber, Pardon Gray, John Cooke, William Ladd, William Whitridge, Abraham Brown, Benjamin Howland,* and *Nathaniel Briggs*, who have given Bonds for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

☞ TICKETS in the First Class, at 1 Dollar each (and but just 1¼ Blanks to a Prize) may be had of the Managers, of Jacob Richardson, Esq; at the Post-Office, Newport, and by the Printers hereof.

Tiverton, Nov. 10, 1785.

WHEREAS MERABY, the Wife of the Subscriber has behaved in a very unbecoming Manner, I therefore forbid all Persons trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts of her contracting from this Date. GILBERT HART.

Tiverton, Oct. 22 1785.

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